

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

JAMES R. ROBINSON, EDITOR.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVERYHOLDERS."

ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

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WHOLE NO. 686.

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH TO JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Perkins, Nov. 12th, 1858.

My dear Sir—I see that you have addressed another public letter to me.—

We are determined to have me think better of the

Republican Party—and to this end you again re-

quest me to do so.

I now know a man of not the best life, whose

life was whenever he was charged with any of

his qualities, to defend himself by drawing from

his past a well-argued certificate of his honesty,

principles and of him. You confront the practice

of your Party with its Platform, and you would

justify your promises of good outweigh all the

existing proofs of its present delinquency.

I am willing to admit—at least for the sake of

the argument—that the general language of the

Platform meets all your specifications, and calls

for the abolition of slavery in the District of Co-

uncion and in other places. But surely there is

nothing in the practice of your Party to justify

your interpretation of this general language, to

abolish slavery here and there, nevertheless the

fact that it never undertakes such abolition, and

never in terms commits itself to it, shows that it

never intended it. Said a slave when told that

his deceased master had gone to Heaven: "I think

so—but I never heard him talk of going there."

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# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

into a wrong channel (hear, hear). He seemed to have made up his mind that the Constitution of the United States was the best *ideal* of a Constitution, but having been in America, he (the speaker) knew that in society in New York they had not that amount of liberty, nor near that amount of liberty, that we enjoy in England. He knew that many individuals held opinions which were adverse to those of the master, he was in danger of losing his life. But, notwithstanding this, Mr. Bright forgot the outrage which had been committed upon his (Sir Peter's) excellent friend the Hon. Mr. Sumner in the Senate house of America. Could that brutal attack have been committed in the English House of Commons or the House of Lords?"

How potent would be the influence of the United States against despotism in Europe if it were not for the hideous crime of slavery!

From the Illinois State Journal.

## AMALGAMATION—A NUT FOR JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Mr. Douglas seldom makes a speech now, adays that he does not insult the people of Illinois, by charging them with being in favor of amalgamation. He seems to labor under the terrible hallucination that because Illinoisans do not want the negroes for slaves, that therefore they are seeking to make wives of them. He sets up himself and the Democratic party as the only persons in the Union who are opposed to the horrors of such sexual commerce; and he goes from stump to stump bawling out to his hearers, that if the Democratic party is defeated, amalgamation will forthwith stalk over the State in its most hideous form.

Why does Judge Douglas thus insult the ears of his hearers? Why does he thus foul and villainously slander the men and women of Illinois—who are every inch his peers, and who have to no respect the opportunities, much less the desires, for any such schemes as he has, with his Southern plantation of negroes and mulattoes? He knows the charge of amalgamation lies at his own door, and at the door of that Southern Democracy with whom he is in close communion. It is not to the people of the North, but to those of the South, to whom Judge Doug as should address himself. We have before us now a book issued from the press in 1854, entitled "The Life of Mrs. Margaret Douglas, a Virginian Woman and Mother," in which the subject of Southern Amalgamation is pointedly referred to. At pages 62 and 63 of the "Life," the author says:

"I now approach a subject vitally connected with the interests of the South, and the welfare of humanity. In doing so, I have no rancor or malice to serve, but boldly speak my mind, and tell my Southern sisters a truth, which, however they have learned it by sad experience, has probably never thus been presented to them before."

"This subject demands the attention not only of the religious population, but of the statesmen and law-makers. It is the great evil hanging over the Slave States, destroying the domestic peace and happiness of thousands. It is summed up in the single word amalgamation.

"This, and this only, causes the vast extent of ignorance, degradation and crime that lie like a black cloud over the whole South. And the practice is more general than ever. Southerners are willing to allow. While even the Northern libertines usually revolt from the intimate society of those in whose veins courses a drop of black blood, the Southern gentleman takes them to his very bosom, and revels in their fancied charms until satisfied. He then deliberately sells them into lower degradation, as he would a disabled horse. It is impossible to deny that this unnatural custom prevails to a fearful extent through the South. That testimony is of no positive and personal character to be overcome. Neither is it to be found only in the lower orders of the white population. It pervades the entire society.

"Its followers are to be found among all ranks, occupations and professions. The white mothers and daughters have suffered under it for years—have seen their dearest affections tampered upon—their hopes of domestic happiness destroyed and their future lives ministered even to agony by those who should be all in all to them, as husbands, sons and brothers. I cannot use too strong language in reference to this subject, for I know it will meet with hearty response by every Southern woman. I would deal delicately with them if I could, but they know the fact, and their hearts bleed under its knowledge, however they may have attempted to conceal their discoveries. Southern wives know that their husbands come to them ranking with pollution from the arms of their tawny mistresses. Father and son seek the same sources of excitement, and alike gratify their inhuman propensities, scarcely blushing when detected, and recklessly defying every command of God and every tie of morality and human affection. They have not even the paltry excuse that ordinary libertines sometimes make that their love is real, though illicit; the whole practice is plainly unequivocal, shamelessly beastly. Is there any wonder then that people addicted to these habits are rapidly returning to a state of semi-barbarism?" Personal Narrative of Margaret Douglass.

The United States census, by its figures, fully confirms, in all its hideousness, the truth of the above quotation. In the Southern States there are 348,874 mulattoes; while in the North there are but 58,877; and the greater part of these have been freed and sent North by their white fathers in the South. In Virginia, alone, there are 68,775 mulattoes, a larger number than in all the Northern States put together.

Here is a picture not overdrawn or exaggerated in the least. If Judge Douglas is honestly and conscientiously frightened and alarmed at the subject of amalgamation, why does he not go down among the Democratic party of the South and preach his doctrine? Why does he, for mere political effect, bawl against amalgamation here in Illinois, where there is none, and yet have no word to say against his own Southern friends, who are the chief agents in this horrid and revolting evil? Why does he bring such men as "Jimmy Jones" all the way up from Tennessee, to impress the people of Illinois by the charge that they are in favor of amalgamation, when the matrons and quadroons on his own plantation are such a living tax against the evil which exists at his own door?

We ask the people of Illinois, Republicans, Americans, Whigs and honest Democrats, if they will longer endure the insults and slanders of Judge Douglas upon their fair name without protest or remonstrance at the ballot box.

Women.—Perhaps the Border Ruffian has no term in his list of vulgarisms more disgusting than the above. We never hear it used without forming an idea that the speaker is a person of low breeding. While attending the Ministerial Association for Ft. Des Moines District, Iowa Conference

recently, we were pained and shocked to hear it used by the Presiding Elder while usurping the chair as president of the Association! Think of it. A body of ministers of the Gospel are associated, and their leader calls his innocent and defenseless brother a *Nigger*! Is this the Spirit of Christ? Would He have done so—would He do now, were He among us. May God forgive that Presiding Elder and breathe into his soul the spirit of love.

J. J. BAIR.

P. S. The brother above mentioned, is regarded as being decidedly anti-slavery, and expects to be a delegate to the next General Conference.

## CONDITION OF THE AFRICANS ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

A letter from St. Vincent, Cape de Verd Island, to the London Times, announces the arrival there of the U. S. frigate Niagara, having on board the Africans rescued by the Dolphin from the slave ship Echo. The writer was permitted to see a private letter from Dr. Rainey, the special agent of the Government of the United States, to a friend in England, in which he says:

"We have had a difficult and somewhat unusual service to perform in restoring a few unfortunate Africans to their own land. The Niagara proceeded to Charleston, where I joined her on the 27th of September. The yellow fever raged with great violence in that city at the time, the negroes had been landed at Fort Sumter, a few miles below the city, where they were necessarily greatly exposed and badly fed. They are freely the shellfish which collected around the fort and died rapidly. Their condition on leaving the big Echo was painful and disgusting in the extreme. They had been budded together closer than cattle, and slept at night in as close contact as possible when packed together. Privation of every kind, coupled with disease, had reduced all of them to the merest skeletons, and to such a state of debility and dexterity, that, on entering the fort, they could not much as step over a small beam, one foot high, in the doorway, but were compelled to sit on it and balance themselves over. It is impossible for you to imagine their sad and distressed condition. I even now, on board of our ship, after one month of kind treatment, good food and pure air, they appear ghastly in the extreme.

The Echo took on board 455 at Kabinda. One hundred and forty-one died on the passage, eight died after the capture, thirty-five died in Charles-ton, and fifty-seven have died on board our frigate. We received on board 271; of these, 226 were men and boys, 43 girls and women, and two infants. Consequently, 214 only remain, and many of these doubtless will die before we reach the coast. But one woman has died of the whole lot—a fair illustration of the greater fortitude of the female sex. Yet, their number being smaller, and our nation being gallant in all cases, their treatment has been somewhat better than that of the men. Thus, 241, or considerably more than half of these poor creatures have died—a sad commentary on the traffic, and paralleled perhaps only in the in-ternal trade of coolies.

They are extremely filthy, and much prefer nudity to dress. We have adopted the plan of having a large house turned on them twice a week, with strong men at the engine. They appear well enough satisfied with the bath, but cannot, even by the lash, which we are compelled to employ freely, be made to observe any other sanitary or decent habit. It requires a good large crew of men to keep the *upper deck*, where they are located clean. When clothing was put on them in Charleston, of which the negro slaves in the city contributed several drag loads, they immediately tore it off, and rolled in the sand, and basked in the sun.

I know but few cases in which they manifest any sympathy for one another, except to help scratch each other's backs. They give no attention or sympathy whatever to the sick and dying. When one is dead, the body may lie for hours among them in immediate contact, yet unnoticed. But as soon as the soul has fled, they strip the blanket of the deceased, and most unceremoniously proceed to appropriate his bread-spoons and bag. During the process of burial, they never manifest the slightest concern. A more stupid, brutalized, pitiable set of human beings I have never seen.

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Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial.

THE FRENCH DISPUTE WITH PORTUGAL—AFRICAN EMIGRATION QUESTION—INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION UPON THE EMPEROR—THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON Nov. 2, 1858.

One of the most remarkable illustrations ever given of the power of public opinion, has just been furnished in a manifesto issued by the Emperor Napoleon, on the African Emigration question and the dispute with Portugal.

Although no word of criticism or inquiry as to the proceedings of the Imperial Government can be uttered or written in France, the press of Europe generally can still make itself felt even in His Majesty's counsels. Perhaps there has never been a subject of European policy that has called forth a more unanimous expression of opinion from surrounding nations than that of the recent demonstration of violence against Portugal, and the rumors that a sense of this state of affairs had caused great mortification at the Tuilleries, seem now to have been confirmed by a singular concurrence in the prevailing sentiment. His Majesty has addressed a letter to his cousin Prince Napoleon, as colonial Minister, requesting him to ascertain the precise facts connected with the recent hiring of laborers, and to satisfy himself that it is not simply the "slave trade in disguise." Should the latter be the case, he "will not have it upon any man to say that their love is real, though illicit; the whole practice is plainly unequivocal, shamelessly beastly. Is there any wonder then that people addicted to these habits are rapidly returning to a state of semi-barbarism?" Personal Narrative of Margaret Douglass.

The step has of course excited satisfaction. It is more than could have been expected, but that is not saying much, because nothing is to be expected in such matters from a despotic potentate, who possesses the power of keeping his countrymen in the dark. The evil is that it does not justify the late flagrant eagerness to resort to force, but rather makes that offence more conspicuous. If the Emperor, as he now himself admits, had doubts as to the nature of the proceedings of the French agents, how much more necessary was it that he should have dealt imperatively with the power that was endeavoring, upon what it believed to be good evidence, to correct these proceedings, and that in a manner highly deferential to the French Government, since the offer of Portugal was that the Emperor should allow the trial to proceed before the proper authorities at Lisbon, or designate any friendly Sovereign to whom he would be willing to let the case be referred.

By the course taken, however, France plainly showed that she intends, when it suits her convenience, to treat as waste paper the arbitration clause introduced with so grand a flourish into the Russo-Portuguese treaty lately concluded at Paris. This is the real calamity involved in her conduct, and it cannot be wiped out by any other profession of war against slavery. An explanation or apology to the King of Portugal would alone meet the case, and this, of course, is not likely to be given.

Still, the effect of the announcement has unquestionably been favorable, and even the stock market at once responded to it, a slight improvement in consols having occurred on its receipt.

SLAVERY IN LONDON.—A newspaper has been commenced in London called the "London China Plant," a journal of "Tropical Civilization," the

avowed object of which is to defend the institution of negro slaves, and a concealed purpose of which is, doubtless, to prepare the way for an alliance between England and the Slave States of America in the event of a dissolution of the American Union, and the realization of the dream of a Southern Slaveholding Empire. This is an extensive platform, but the *Cotton Plant* hopes to cover it all. The *Cotton Plant* is present among Slaveholders that England is regarding from its anti-slavery position and policy. This notion is very plainly expressed by Senator Hammond, of S. C., in his late speech at Barstow. But we apprehend that the idea is a very erroneous one, the *slavery* of which will appear at the first opportunity to show itself. The establishment of the *Cotton Plant* in London is a significant indication of the revival of hope in the slaveholding interest since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the enshamement of the Fugitive Slave bill and the Dred Scott decision. But the wild expectations of the slaveholders will not be realized. The principles of the Slave States can no more be grafted upon the English mind than the cotton plant can naturalize itself in London gardens. The "Tropical Civilization" which the South recommends, being plainly enough, on an improved form of barbarism, can never be palmed off as desirable for a free people.—*Salisbury Observer.*

ENGLAND AND SLAVERY.—In the London Times of Oct. 7th, there is a long and very able and patriotic article on the subject of cotton. The proportion of the article used by different nations are stated:

Great Britain 51.28

France 13.24

Northern Europe 6.84

Other foreign ports 5.91

Consumption of United States 13.58

Thus it appears that England uses more of the raw material than all the rest of the world. After giving the great facts, the writer uses the following language:

"An advance of one penny per pound on the price of American cotton is welcomed by the slave-owner of the Southern States as supplying him with the sinews of war for the struggle now being wageing with the Northern Abolitionists. This mere advance of one penny on our present annual consumption is equivalent to an annual subscription of sixteen millions of dollars toward the maintenance and extension of American slavery."

From the Rochester Democrat.

## KIDNAPPING NEGROES IN KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 1, 1858.

We have a great excitement, even for Kansas, in our town now. We have but two Slave men in Lawrence—one is an Irish lawyer, and to the other has been given the office of Postmaster—a Democrat on the fence having been removed for his benefit. A few days since, one of Mr. Garrison's clerks, and it is believed, Mr. G. the aforesaid Postmaster, with two other National Democrats, went to a house a little west of the town, and seized a poor industrious colored man, who was out working for his family, threw him into a back, and binding his hands behind him, carried him to a Mississouri's house, a farmer, a little east of the town. He laid there bound all the next day. In the mean time the Kidnappers sailed out and seized a colored barber living and doing business in the town; put him in a buck, and drove off with him. But the colored man was not content in being driven into Slavery, and made a desperate leap, jumping over one of the railings, and outside of the back. The party of kidnappers—there were four of them—gave chase, firing their pistols, and shouting that they would kill him, unless he stopped and submitted. But he was born free, and was determined to keep his freedom—He ran for his shop, and gave notice that he had been kidnapped by Mr. Judson, of the Postoffice, Samuel Fly, a keeper of a grocery, and Mr. Goss. While this was going on, the first kidnapper had broken his hands, and escaped out of a high chamber window, leaving his clothes which they had taken from him. It being very dark he went miles out of his way, but as soon as the stars could be seen, he turned for Lawrence, arriving in time to give evidence against the villains, just as they were arrested on the other charge. At the Mississouri's house the woman told the man not to be uneasy, as they were going to take two negro men and three women to the State as Missouri is called, but he should be well treated. As he was half living and doing housework near the town, he was determined to get liberty for himself and wife or die. He is again free and his captors were prisoners, but are out on a pauper bail of \$1,000. They will be tried before Judge Elmore who is the largest Slave owner in Kansas; lately appointed by Buckman—Who can expect justice? This is our general government, under this administration, a pro-slavery machine.

The COOKIES IN CUBA.—A Virginia gentleman, who recently visited Cuba, gives a sad picture of the tolls and sufferings to which the Cooke slaves are subjected. They have nothing like the capital of the negro for labor and endurance, and yet the same tasks are imposed upon them. When engaged in the field they herd indiscriminately, men, women and children, in huts, with no semblance of the family tie or obligations. Suicide is common among them, sometimes ten or a dozen hanging themselves at a time. No provision is made for their return to their native land, from which they have been beguiled, and their masters having no interest in them except to get the greatest amount of work possible out of them during their period of apprenticeship, heap upon them an amount of labor that soon breaks them down, and often hurried them to the grave.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.—It will be seen by the interesting proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention of Colored people, that their deliberations resulted in the organization of a new Anti-Slavery Society for the State. Separate schools, separate churches, separate pews, and poor houses and burying grounds are not, to our mind, the way to advance anti-slavery in the community. And especially we doubt whether separate anti-slavery schools will tend most effectively to break down, cast and otherwise secure their object. We should have been gratified if these friends could have associated with the society already in existence, which emphatically knows no distinction of creed or cast or race, but is open and free to all and equally welcomes the co-operation of all on its platform. But if they cannot, as it seems to us, why we are heartily rejoiced that they are resolved to do something on their own separate responsibility. Such associations as we have invited will essentially aid in this distribution of labor. Let us hear from you, friends in all parts of the State and though our friends, cannot visit you all, they will do what they can and bestow their labors where they will do most for all, by best serving our common cause.

A NEW ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—It will be seen

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We are present, consulting and aiding this village. These people think it easier and safer to steal and enslave 70,000 innocent unptrected men, women and children in Maryland, than to go pirating across the Atlantic to Africa. Mr. Long says in the Northern Independent:

"Seventy thousand souls at 500 dollars each, would bring thirty-five million dollars. Far clearer and more wickedness of purpose, I know nothing in the annals of the French Revolution to surpass it. While they rob the slave, and would plausibly steal the free colored man, they would also prevent the dying but patient slaveholder from manumitting his slaves. Hence, they doom the slave to brutality, and themselves to perdition."

How terrible is the retributive providence of God. But let us inquire who they were that composed the *Delaware Convention*.

From Talbot county, among others, was Dr. E. M. Hardcastle, a Presbyterian; Dorothea, the wife of James A. Steward, the son of a Methodist; and a large slaveholder both in Maryland and Texas; Samuel Pattison and Dr. Phelps, both prominent laymen in the M. E. Church. The following individuals with others were appointed to frame an address to the citizens of the State on the subject of the Convention.

"Dr. Philip of Dorothea, Judge E. F. Chambers of Kent, Judge Chambers is one of the most talented and conspicuous laymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church. One of the most prominent persons connected with the Convention, was that the leading man in it was among the most influential in the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches in that section of the State. Could a set of professed Atheists have done worse?"

ANOTHER KANSAS CONVENTION.—The slavesholders are not yet ready to give possession of Kansas free laborers. They are ready for a half loaf if they cannot get the whole. The N. Louis Democrats, under the lead of another new Senator, are making some probability that an application will be made to Congress, at the approaching session, for the organization of a "Louisiana Territory," being the western half of Kansas, including the famous and attractive Gold Belt.

It further appears that there are already indications that a struggle will be made by the Southerners to dedicate this valuable region to slavery.

ANNUAL ANTI-SLAVERY FESTIVAL.—Our readers already informed that the Boston Bazaar is to be discontinued and in its place to be held an Anti-Slavery festival, a reunion of friends of the slave, who are invited to bring their annual contributions to the cause. In a communication to last week's Standard and Advocate, Mrs. Maria W. Chapman speaks most encouragingly of the prospects of this coming festival. She says: "The friends of the cause are already at work and will be present in spirit at this reunion."

On the character of this Convention, Mrs. C. says:

"It will be an occasion for conversation, meditation and musical aid; for the social and literary congratulations of the new year, as well as an opportunity for the discharge of our pecuniary debts in the cause, according to the full measure of pecuniary ability, whether it be greatly or small, or that measure made great by the grand accomplishment of a divine life which has given down its amount as a sum of money."

The friends of Anti-Slavery in the West are straining every nerve to sustain their own operations; nevertheless, we will hope that out of our poverty there be made some manifestations of sympathy and cordial cooperation with our eastern fellow laborers in this common cause. To them we are largely indebted for past aid and such an acknowledgment of its value would be eminently appropriate and encouraging. When the

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

**TAKE PROGRESS IN VIRGINIA.**—Ceredo, the village on the Ohio river in Virginia, settled by New Englanders, is reported to be in a most thriving condition. Its settlement was commenced but about one year since, and it now numbers 500 inhabitants, with schools, churches and its newspaper. The surrounding inhabitants have become convinced that no evil is to be apprehended from the Yankee settlement, and have suspended all fears of aggression. Besides this manufacturing community, agricultural settlements formed by the same class of settlers have sprung up in some ten or twelve counties of the State where their bulk industry and enterprise has already greatly increased the value of real estate in their neighborhoods. A Virginia correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

"In some of these counties we are informed by the natives, the value of real estate has increased amazingly, notwithstanding our late financial troubles, and it is even said that an assessment will now show a valuation at least double that of 1850. Not is the Ceredo Crescent the only Republican paper that has grown up in Western Virginia. To this may be added the Wheeling Intelligencer, and the Weekly Intelligencer, the Wellsville Herald, and Brooke County Farmer. Indeed, the subject of free labor is now fairly up for discussion, and the result of a full, free, fair and conciliatory discussion can never be doubtful."

These settlements have formed under the auspices of the American Aid and Homeless Committee. Although the settlers are doubtless of the conservative class of New Englanders who have agreed to the Old Dominion to make their fortunes, their habits and opinions will unquestionably exert an influence unfavorable to slavery, so long as they remain non-shareholders, in practice.

**THE CLOTHING OUT PROCESS.**—Some two or three weeks since three free colored men in Duxbury, Maryland, were sold into perpetual slavery by their master, and rendered to escaping slaves. Still more recently, Hugh Hurlbut, a white man charged with procuring slaves to run away from Duxbury county, Maryland, was tried at Cambridge, and found guilty in seven indictments.

**Labourers.**—The "mud sills" of society. "The stone which the builders rejected is become the headstone of the corner."

**REPUBLICAN IN KENTUCKY.**—At a public meeting in Madison county, Kentucky, on the occasion of a presentation to Cassius M. Clay from some of his political friends, the following toast was formed as part of the after-dinner programme:

"Labourers.—The "mud sills" of society. "The stone which the builders rejected is become the headstone of the corner."

**NO MORE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.**—The source of commerce lie in the mines, in the fields and in the work shops. Intelligence is the source of power. Make labor inferior, and we'll bear no more of such.

**THE DECLARATION OF 1776 AND THE CONSTITUTION OF 1787.**—The numbers, the wealth, the worth and the intelligence of the country shall rule the country.

**THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.**—Which made all the (then) American territory FREE TERRITORY!

**THE CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE.**—Formerly distinguished for its anti-slavery stand, it is now reported to be in a state of decline, and is reported to have failed for \$100,000. Too high living on the part of too many proprietors, and general internal arrangements too extensive for the business of the establishment, are assigned as the chief causes.

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**CHARLESTON, NOV. 30.**—The interest felt in the case of the slaves Echo, about to be tried in the Federal Court of this district, has made itself manifest early in the Senate of the State. The following resolutions were introduced into that body by Senator Mayek:

**RESOLVED.** That the Constitution of the United States contains no grant of power to regulate, prevent or restrict commerce among foreign nations, and, therefore, all acts of Congress purporting to prohibit or interfere with the slave trade between foreign countries are unconstitutional, and have no rightful force or effect.

**RESOLVED.** That the act of Congress declaring the slave trade to be piracy, if it be understood as affirming that it is piracy in the nature of things and in the sense of the Constitution, affirms what is not true and inasmuch as it purports and intends to convert into piracy what is not so in the nature of things and in the sense of the Constitution, the said act is unconstitutional, null and void.

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**TRANSLATION IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.**—Another signal instance of national regard for human right to liberty, is presented in the proposed emancipation of the slaves of the Dutch colonies. The last Anti-Slavery Standard says:

"The latest arrival from Europe informs us that the bill had been brought before the States at the Hague for the emancipation of the slaves in Surinam and Curacao. The first colony is to get eleven millions of dollars, the second, three millions. Slaves are estimated at indemnity according to a tariff. A negro on a sugar plantation, 375 dollars, a white 200. Estates, on a cotton or rice 40, 200 dollars. There are 37,240 slaves in Surinam and 9,000 in Curacao."

**OUR SOUTHERN CHURCHES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.**—A recent account of the Charleston (South Carolina) Courier, makes the following announcement. It is happily illustrative of the way they approach the Gospel down South. It besides gives a very distinct idea of the character of that gospel, and is also suggestive of the views of the Northern religion which fellowship the "Christians" of the South which sell "gangs of black negroes" for their support.

**FOUR NEGROES AT TRINITY, GARDEN CITY.**—On Thursday, Oct. instant, will be sold at the north of the Exchange, a prime gang of ten negroes accustomed to the culture of cotton and provisions, belonging to the Independent Church, in Christ Church Parish.

**MISS. DOW.**—This champion of Liquor prohibition has been elected to the Maine Legislature. One of his opponents, a rival candidate, was Peter French, a gentleman of color.

**PROPHET OF W. W. LLOYD GARRISON.**—Just now at his room in Salem a beautiful and life-like photograph of Mr. W. W. Garrison, taken during his recent visit to this place. Copies can be obtained at a reasonable term.

**DEATH OF MOZART'S SON.**—The second and only surviving son of Mozart died at Milan, October 30th, in his 80th year.

**A CATHOLIC BAPTIST.**—If you would have your laws obeyed without mystery, see well to it that they are pieces of God Almighty's law, otherwise, all the artistry in the world cannot keep down mystery.

**THE MEMPHIS ADVOCATE.**—James B. Clay has sold the residence of Henry Clay, Ashland, for 200,000 acres of Texas land.

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**A LETTER FROM RAMS.**—In the Paris Universe, an account of the death of Count Joseph Massal, brother of the present Pope.

**SOUTHERN TOURNAMENT.**—Some of the Southern chivalry attempted to charm the ladies at a fair near Memphis, a few days since, by dashing on plats as knights, in violent imitation of a tournament. The trouble was that, at the first charge, several of the gallant horsemen were thrown over their horses' heads and badly hurt. One knight was thrown headlong, and sprained and bruised out of condition. He crawled out of the way, I thought, but another knight was thrown near him, and the first unbroken goat was run over by the war-horse of No. 2. Such splendid horsemanship was satisfactory. The tournament ended without any further display of knightly hardihood and grace.

The claims against Mexico, it is said, have been trumped up to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, although a clean settlement was provided by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Of course there can have been no American interest in Mexico to suffer to that amount. The intention is probably entertained to wipe out these dubious claims by another acquisition of territory, the men being given to Mexico to be divided among the men in power, some of whom, we judge by the following paragraph, are already represented in Washington.

"GOOD TIDINGS."—To ALL PEOPLE.—The above, in brief, is the beautiful motto of the American Messenger, the organ of the American Tract Society.

Will it be good news to the poor bondmen to know that the slaves of the United States, at its recent meeting, refused to plead for their release?—refused to publish as much as one tract against the iniquity that characterizes the image of God, and plunders the dearest rights of man?

Will it be good news to the poor bondmen to know that one of the largest and most influential associations of the land has thrown its influence against him? For when a system of iniquity is made an issue before the people—church or state—slavery is always construed into consent. He that is not for me is against me.

He that is not with me is against me.

The latest news from the White House is, that our venerable President is working himself into a fever about Mexico. He thinks certain remarkable events are about to happen, or would, if we were supremes among which are a Spanish war Protectorate over Mexico, and the forcible seizure of Cuba, with a strong probability of trouble from England and France. He is sorely perplexed, doubtless, at the want of an adequate navy or revenue, to improve these golden opportunities.

The cost of the "Cable enthusiasm" is not yet over. The gold boxes of Cyrus Field and others have just been finished, the bill costing the \$1500. It appears that, at the Crystal Palace, the boxes presented were only wood, made to look like gold by a little exterior gilding. Considering the disastrous failure, which has attended the greatest event of the age, the wooden boxes were the more appropriate symbols for an immorality which lasted scarcely a month. The recipients doubtless had a shrewd suspicion of the brevity of their fame, when they accepted the wooden gifts with so many ostentatious flourishes and waited patiently for the more substantial box to be handed over without so much fuss.

**DEATH OF B. F. BUTLER.**—Hon. B. F. Butler, an eminent member of the New York bar, and formerly a celebrated politician, died at Paris, on the 8th ult. in the 93d year of his age.

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**RECOVERY OF THOMAS PARKER.**—Hon. Thomas Parker, who has recently been suffering from a severe illness, resumed his ministrations last Sunday. His text was from Acts, Chap. 18, Verse 58. "Do, thyself no harm." The sermon was a continuation of a series begun some time ago.

The trouble was that, at the first charge, several of the gallant horsemen were thrown over their horses' heads and badly hurt. One knight was thrown headlong, and sprained and bruised out of condition. He crawled out of the way, I thought, but another knight was thrown near him, and the first unbroken goat was run over by the war-horse of No. 2. Such splendid horsemanship was satisfactory. The tournament ended without any further display of knightly hardihood and grace.

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